The People's Korea

No. 1,288 EVERY SATURDAY MAY 3, 1986 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

FM Kim Refers to Non-alignment

DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, attending the meeting of the foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi from April 16-20, spoke about the key principles which are required to be undertaken by the member nations to develope their global-scale movement.

His speech is summarized below:

Today the non-aligned countries are confronted with the task of opening a new phase in developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement and further enhancing its role.

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Seoul Student Defects to North

A south Korean student who had studied at a postgraduate course of Waseda University, one of the most prestegious private universities in Japan, came over to the DPRK "some time ago," according to the official KCNA on April 21.

He was identified as Choe Gu Bong, 36, hailing from Taegu, who had graduated from the south Korean Kyemyong college.

The defector was quoted as saying at the airport, "It was my wish to lead a life worthy of humanity and bring my ambitions to realization as a scientist."

American Spy Plane Spotted

The KCNA reported that the American reconnaissance plane "SR-71" was spotted at around 12 hours 56 minutes April 18, infiltrating the territorial waters east of Kosong in the DPRK.

This has been the 15th time this month (April) that the U.S. has been involved in aerial spying, added the agency.

Seoul Urged to Make Clear Stand On N-S Dialogues

At a time when a three-channel north-south dialogues have been stalled for more than two months, DPRK officials to the talks urged the south Korean authorities in a joint statement issued on April 24 to make it plain "whether they truly want to have dialogues for reconciliation and unity" or go along the road of confrontation, war and division."

Follow excerpts from the statement:

Our side hoped the south Korean side would show the slightest sign of desire for the dialogues, urging time and again to create an atmosphere for an early resumption of the north-south dialogues. But, it is further intensify-

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Co-hosting Olympiad Only Way for Warding Off Possible Crisis

Almost nine months after the DPRK put the ball into Seoul's court in the hope of heading off a massive boycott at the coming 1988 Olympic Games, an official reaffirmed its co-hosting proposal, and said that this would contribute to reducing tension and installing a climate for peace in Korea.

DPRK Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi called a press conference on April 22, and explained his country's unchanged stand on the issue. **(See his remarks as reported by the KCNA on page 3)**

"If the Olympiad is held in Seoul," said Mr. Chong, "it will also result in leaving a disgraceful blot in the Olympic history and splitting the Olympic movement."

"The only way to save the Olympiad from the crisis and secure the smooth holding of the 24th Olympiad is for the north and the south to jointly host it," he emphasized.

The overture to share the Game on a 50-50 basis was advanced by Pyongyang last July.

He also said that participation would reinforce the idea of a divided Korea, exacerbate N-S confrontation, and encourage the south Korean dictatorial regime backed by Washington.

With this remark, he defined the controversial problem as "not a mere sports problem but a serious political one."

Turning to the U.S. defence secretary's pledge that every effort would be made to guarantee security from the north's "provocative actions" in order to make the Games "successful," the vice premier noted: "This means that the U.S. authorities will guarantee the Seoul Olympiad by force of arms."

In reference to Washington and Seoul's argument that the Olympiad is being threatened by what they term "southward invasion," he accused them of aiming to "invent a pretext to build-up aggression forces and further accelerate war preparations."

Moscow, Beijing Repeat Support for Sharing Games

Significant pressure has been applied on Seoul to share the 24th Olympic Games between north and south. Moscow and Beijin reiterated their support for Pyongyang's initiative before Olympic officials from Eastern and Western nations attending the Association of National Olympic Committees which held its fifth general assembly in Seoul from April 22-25.

Moscow's backing was reported by Kyodo on April 23, saying that Marat Gramov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, urged the International Olympic Committee to study the initiative.

The nationally circulated Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun on April 24 quoted him as saying, "The Soviet Union supports this proposal. We'd like to call upon the IOC to make a study of it."

The source said that Mr. Gramov's remark represents the first official support at an international conference which Western officials take part in.

The Kyodo report added that this may affect the forthcoming north-south sports talks in Lausanne.

According to the April 25 issue of the Japanese paper, a Chinese representative, on the final-day session, referring to these issues, said "It deserves serious consideration."

April 19 Demonstrations Highlighted by Anti-Americanism

Anti-American struggle flared up throughout south Korea when people celebrated the April 19 Uprising which brought down Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime 26 years ago.

The struggle climaxed on April 18, the eve of the 26th anniversary of the uprising when demonstration took places at 32 universities in Seoul and other parts of the country, involving over 11,000 students.

Like most previous demonstrations, the protests were marked by anti-American overtones. Students criticized the Reagan administration for supporting the dictatorial Chon junta and demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The main target of the April 19 uprising is still alive, as its ultimate task is the unification of the divided country, the accomplishment of a democratic revolution and the expulsion of foreign forces from the south. This view has been widely shared by many opposition

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Taejon Citizens Chorus Against Constitution

Crowds estimated at about 30,000 march through main streets of Taejon, a provincial city 100 miles south of Seoul, on Apr. 1, after a rally in support of constitutional revisions. Some students clashed with police at the end of the march but otherwise it was rather orderly. (AP radiophoto)

Tens of thousands of people on April 19 marched through Taejon, south Korea's sixth largest city, following an inaugural meeting of the city's branch office for the signature collection campaign for constitutional amendment, which is being promoted by the New Korea Democratic Party.

Organizers estimated the number of participants in the march in Taejon at more than 100,000.

During a three-hour rally in the city, opposition leaders warned that Gen. Chon Du Hwan would face "an unfortunate consequence" if he refused to grant a growing public demand to revise the constitution and hold a direct presidential election after he steps down in 1988.

"The Chon Du Hwan government has plunged the nation into despair through his dictatorship," opposition leader Kim Dae Jung said in a speech read to the crowd by one of his aides. "The worst government is the government of despair," he stressed.

Kim was again prevented by 500 police from travelling to Taejon.

NKDP president Li Min U in his speech declared that his party would

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Colourful Events Held to Celebrate DPRK President's Birthday

The birthday of President Kim Il Sung is celebrated as the greatest national holiday in Korea.

Pyongyang, the capital city, and towns and villages of the DPRK are festooned with festive posters, decorations and pictures to add to the gala atmosphere.

The April festival is also significantly celebrated in many countries of the world.

Colorful functions were held recently in various countries on the occasion of the 74th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Follow major celebrations among them:

A dinner party was given on Apr. 14 in Tokyo to celebrate the 74th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, attended by more than 900, including ambassadors and other members of diplomatic corps from more than 40 countries.

• The DPRK government arranged a reception for foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang on the evening of Apr. 14 at the People's Palace of Culture.

• The Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance committee arranged a film show and cocktail party on Apr. 11 for foreign guests staying in Korea.

• The Administration Council gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of Apr. 15 in honour of the foreign artistes participating in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival."

• Dancing parties of youth and students in Pyongyang took place on Apr. 15 at at squares in front of the Tower of Juche Idea, Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the February 8 House of Culture.

• A national joint rally of the Korean Children's Union organizations was held with large attendance at the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on Apr. 15.

• Press officials of various embassies in Pyongyang and foreign correspondents visited the Korean Revolution Museum on Apr. 10.

• Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang visited the Chilgol revolutionary sites.

• A meeting of the attendants at the international training course of journalists in Pyongyang was held on Apr. 14 to adopt a congratulatory letter to President Kim Il Sung on his birthday.

• A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on Apr. 14.

In the evening a dinner party to celebrate the 74th birthday of President Kim Il Sung was given in Tokyo with more than 900 attendants including embassadors and other diplomats from more than 40 countries.

Seminars & Other Events in Foreign Nations

• Meetings were held in the first city Antsirabe and Aribomimamo county in Antananarivo province, Madagascar, on Apr. 8 and 10.

• Lectures were given at the Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia, Makerere University of Uganda, the Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsungism and in Mutare of Zimbabwe over Apr. 2-10.

• A Malian seminar on the Juche idea and South-South cooperation, in Stockholm and Bamako.

• Seminars on the history of revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung were held at the Juch Philosophy Study Committee of India, the Indian youth group for the study of the works of President Kim Il Sung and the Zimbabwean Youth Center for the Study of Kimilsungism on Apr. 8 and the Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsungism on Apr. 6.

• Seminars on his revolutionary history and Korean book and photo exhibitions took place and Korean films were screened in Madagascar, Guyana, Jordan, Algeria, Senegal, the Congo, the Sudan, Peru, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central Africa, Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and other countries.

• Seminars on immortal classic works of him, ten-day shows of Korean films and Korean film receptions, Korean book and photo exhibitions and photo and handicraft exhibitions, etc. are open in Madagascar and other countries.

(Continued from page 3)

one based on the principle of independence, equality and mutual benefits while materialising South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

Stressing the need to dynamically conduct the peace movement, the declaration says that all the peace-loving people should in close unity check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers of arms buildup and their nuclear war moves, and energetically struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in various regions of the world and expand them.

Stating that the Juche idea is a common asset of mankind consummating the independent ideas of the people, the declaration calls for deeply studying and widely disseminating it.

Regarding it as a common task of the world progressive people to prevent war and safeguard peace in Korea, the homeland of the Juche idea, we express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to frustrate the imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the declaration stresses.

Problems Raised in the Enforcement of Joint Venture Law (2)

Ministry of External Economic Affairs Acting As Intermediary for Negotiation

(Continued from the No. 1,285 issue)

Chu: According to the Joint Venture Law and the regulations relative to its enforcement, the property invested in by foreign partners and the income earned by joint ventures through their business operations are legally protected, and all the legal rights provided for by the laws of the Republic are ensured for the business operations of the partners in joint ventures.

Joint ventures have only to conduct their business activities by observing our country's laws, agreements between the partners concerned and the articles of incorporation of joint ventures.

Domestic Enterprises Introduced by Ministry of External Economic Affairs

Q: In case a foreign company or individual wishes to establish a joint venture with a company or enterprise of our country, what procedures should be taken?

Chu: According to the regulations relative to the enforcement of the Joint Venture Law, a company or enterprise of our company wishing to establish a joint venture with a foreign company, enterprise or individual is required to negotiate with the foreign company after approval by the Ministry of External Economic Affairs. The partners in a joint venture are required to obtain the approval of the agreement concluded between them, and register the joint venture with the provincial people's committee.

Therefore, when a company or enterprise of our country establish a joint venture, it negotiates directly with a foreign company, enterprise or individual in most cases.

On the other hand, a foreign company, enterprise or individual wishing to establish a joint venture with a company or enterprise of our company, it should contact the Joint Venture Guidance Bureau of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs with its proposal, and get a proper company or enterprise introduced to it.

The Joint Venture Guidance Bureau of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, upon receipt of a proposal for a joint venture from a foreign company, enterprise or individual, examines the kind of industry in which the joint venture is desired to be established, its scale, and prospect for its balance sheet, introduces a proper domestic company or enterprise.

If agreement is reached between the parties concerned in the negotiation for the establishment of a joint venture, a contract is concluded for its organization.

After a joint venture agreement is concluded, the domestic party in the joint venture takes necessary procedures for approval by the Ministry of External Economic Affairs.

After the contract is approved, the parties make investments in the joint venture and decided on its location, and register it with the provincial people's committee concerned, and then the joint venture acquires its status as a corporation. The registration of the joint venture is made jointly in the names of the parties concerned.

It is within the rights of the board of directors of the joint venture to adopt the articles of incorporation of the joint venture and to revise or supplement them.

When an application for registration of the joint venture is filed with the registration organ of joint ventures or the provincial people's committee, the articles of incorporation are required to be attached to it.

Therefore, the articles of incorporation of a joint venture are required to be prepared by the board of directors prior to its registration.

The articles of incorporation of a joint venture are required to include items concerning the principles of, and order in, its activities, such as the name and address of the joint venture, its business lines, capitalization, equity shares of the partners, and the period of duration of the joint venture.

In case the articles of incorporation are to be revised, the board of directors is required to make a necessary decision on their revision.

Main contents of the articles of incorporation are registered with the company registers.

In case the articles of incorporation are to be revised, they can be revised by a decision of the board of directors if the revision does not concern any of the items registered with the company registers. However, in case the revision concerns the contents of the company registers, the joint venture is required to obtain the approval of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs after a decision is made by the board of directors. And after an approval is obtained, an application is required to be filed with the registration organ for revision of the articles of incorporation.

Observance of Labor Laws & Regulations

Q: Would you explain labor management in joint ventures?

Chu: Citizens in our country are hired as employees because joint ventures are organized and managed here.

As is generally known, there are no jobless persons in our country. The joint venture must employ or dismiss workers only through the labor administrative organ of our country. Joint ventures should be secure necessary labor by filing an application with the labor administrative organ. In case that workers are found surplus and have to be dismissed for some reason, they should discuss the matter with the labor administrative organ in advance.

Working hours, rest, labor guarantee of employees in joint ventures should comply with the labor laws and regulations of the DPRK because the joint ventures are located within the territory of Korea and citizens of the Republic form the majority of the employees who work in joint ventures.

Joint ventures can hire foreigners as employees if necessary.

Such foreigners are technicians or engineers necessary for special sections of joint ventures.

Emphasis on Training of Technicians

Joint ventures are required first of all to introduce advanced technology.

Therefore, joint ventures should raise the level of technique and skill of the employees and lay stress upon the training of technicians.

Employees of joint ventures enjoy the social insurance benefits and the social security services of the DPRK.

It applies not only to Korean citizens but also foreigners who are employees of the companies.

(To be continued)

–from "Muyok (trade)," a magazine of the DPRK–

Int'l Juche Seminar Held in Vienna

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea for the Global Independence and Peace held in Vienna, Austria from April 4 to 6 with attendance of 108 delegations and delegates from 70 countries and four international organizations.

An International Seminar on the Juche Idea for the Global Independence and Peace held in Vienna, Austria from April 4 to 6 with a large attendance on the occasion of the birthday of the President Kim Il Sung.

It was attended by 108 delegations and delegates, prominent public figures and men of science, education, culture and the press from 70 countries and 4 international organisations including the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the government delegation of the Republic of Zambia, the delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union, the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, the International Institute of the Juche Idea, and the UNESCO.

A social scientists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) also attended it.

More than 50 prominent figures of political, public academic and press circles of Austria including the Federal Minister of Scientific Researches of the Republic of Austria who is vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Austria, were present there as observers.

Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, who is heading the Korean delegation, conveyed a joint message of greetings of the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the seminar on Apr. 4.

Messages of greetings to the seminar were sent from the President of Madagascar, the President of the Sierra Leone, the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union, the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and others.

Dr. Edmond Jouve, President of the Council of the European Society for the Study of the Juche Idea and professor of Paris University No. 1, France, made a report on the subject "The Juche Idea Is a Banner of Struggle for Peace and Independence of the World."

Many delegates made speeches at the seminar.

Pointing to the undying revolutionary achievements of President Kim Il Sung, the speakers deeply argued in scientific and theoretical way the originality, validity, greatness and invincible vitality of his Juche idea.

They also spoke highly of the tireless and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary feats of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

DECLARATION

A declaration was adopted on April 6 at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea for Global Independence and Peace held in Vienna. Follow excerpts:

The declaration stresses that it is an irresistible main trend of our era that the world people demand *chajusong* and the whole world advances along the path of independence.

Noting that the onward movement of the popular masses for *chajusong* is confronting a grave challenge owing to the imperialists' preparations for a thermonuclear war, it says: When all countries take an independent course, not following the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, they can prevent another world war and defend peace and can develop friendly and cooperative relations among peoples and achieve eternal prosperity of mankind.

Making the whole world independent is a great program of human liberation embodying the noble ideal of the Juche idea, it says, and notes:

The Juche idea shows the most correct way of realising the noble idea of global independence.

That all countries firmly maintain *chajusong* is a basic condition for global independence.

Should the European countries in particular advance along an independent course, it would be greatly conducive to defence of peace and global independence, emphasises the declaration.

It states that if all the non-aligned countries adhere to the principle of *chajusong* and strengthen unity and cooperation among them, the process of making the whole world independent will be accelerated.

The developing countries, it says, should destroy the old international economic order and establish a new

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EDITORIAL

Non-aligned Movement Looks to the Future

The four-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi closed on Apr. 20. The meeting attended by representatives from 92 countries and some progressive organizations.

The meeting decided that the two important issues facing it were nuclear disarmament and greater economic cooperation between nations in the southern hemisphere.

The meeting produced a sharp increase in the size and intensity of the united strength of the non-aligned movement.

In the adopted political declaration it was said that the threat of nuclear annihilation poses a pressing problem that human kind has to cope with. And emphasis was put on the need to take urgent measures to reduce the likelihood of a nuclear war and to achieve nuclear disarmament.

The DPRK has always agreed with these objectives, and recently has been prominent in its calls for nuclear disarmament.

The DPRK hopes that the non-aligned movement will be instrumental in speeding up the decline of the old economic order and hastening the development of a new economic order, which will see many countries of the non-aligned movement freeing themselves of economic domination by the advanced industrial states and beginning a program of increased trade and cooperation among themselves, thus improving their living standards and quality of life.

These two declarations will be presented to the coming 8th summit conference. There will be guide lines for the further advancement of their aims, thereby proping up the non-aligned movement.

The meeting expressed grave concern about the American air attack on Libya, committed right before the meeting as it will trigger a cycle of new terrorist attacks followed by more U.S. reprisals.

The meeting put the blame on the U.S. for its Libyan raids which threatened the sovereignty of the country and peace of the world.

It criticized American foreign policy toward Asia, Africa and Central America which has almost brought the world to the brink of war.

Since the 10th February the DPRK has been voicing the opposition that U.S. militarism has been on the increase and the Reagan Administration is following a "strong America" policy. The "Team Spirit" manoeuvres have bore an uncanny resemblance to exercises off the coast of Libya, designed to provoke, to agitate and elicite a calculated response.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the movement started, wherefore the 8th summit conference is expected to be held successfully.

The kernal of the non-aligned movement is to oppose domination and subordination, while pursuing the independence of non-aligned countries.

The primary purpose of the non-aligned movement is to deny aggression and the interference of imperialism, but to maintain independence which safeguards the dignity of the nations and the prosperity of its member countries.

The DPRK and the Korean people have been forerunners and have engaged in the development of the movement.

It is the consistent stance of the DPRK government to cooperate and strengthen friendship with the non-aligned countries and other progressive and peace-loving countries throughout the world for the peace of the world.

Press Statement of Vice Premier Chong on 24th Olympiad

Here is the gist of a press statement of Vice Premier Chong Jun Gi made on April 22 as to the 24th Olympic Games.

The proposal on co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games we advanced to save the Olympic movement, ensure the smooth holding of the 1988 Olympic Games and, at the same time, create a favorable atmosphere for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is enjoying firm support and sympathy from broad public and sports circles of the world and unbiased public opinion at home and abroad, Chong Jun Gi noted, and said:

Reflecting the unbiased public opinion of the world supporting our Olympic co-hosting proposal, a joint meeting between the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic committees of the north and the south of Korea took place twice in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The third joint meeting is slated for the coming June.

The sportsmen and peace-loving people of broad segments of the world earnestly hope that the Lausanne joint meeting will be held successfully and the 24th Olympic Games accord with the unity of the Korean nation and its desire for national reunification and contribute to the sound development of the Olympic movement.

To our surprise, at this very time the south Korean authorities are stepping up war preparations against us on a large scale as never before under the pretext of the Olympics.

Lately they are vociferously hammering away at the poppycock that the "obstructive operation", "surprise attack" and "armed provocation" from the north are expected with the 1986 Asian and the 1988 Olympic Games ahead.

It is nobody's secret that this racket is manipulated and encouraged behind the scene by the U.S. ruling quarters.

U.S. defence secretary Weinberger flew into south Korea some time ago and babbled that utmost "support" would be given to the south Korean authorities so that they would be able to host the Asian Games this fall and the 1988 Olympic Games free from provocation from the north. Commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea Livsey twaddled that utmost efforts would be directed to guaranteeing security so that the 24th Olympic Games would "be held successfully" in Seoul.

This means that the U.S. authorities will guarantee the Seoul Olympiad by force of arms.

The United States and the south Korean authorities are noisely crying about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north" under the pretext of the Olympics. To all intents and purposes, this is aimed to invent a pretext to build up aggression forces and further accelerate war preparations in south Korea.

Lately the south Korean authorities, actively encouraged by the U.S. ruling circles, are frantically holding almost every day various military exercises against our Republic and harshly cracking down upon the struggle of south Korean students and people against fascism and for democracy and the 10 million signature collecting campaign for "constitutional" amendments.

All these manoeuvres of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities seek to step up war preparations, suppress the movement for democracy and hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul alone so as to lay a "solid foundation" for the realisation of their "two Koreas" policy.

If our proposal for co-hosting the Olympiad fails to see its realisation and the Olympic Games are held in south Korea owing to the persistent and stubborn moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities, participation in the games will result in freezing the division of Korea, aggravating the north-south confrontation and encouraging the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and the south Korean dictatorial regime.

Hence, it is not a mere sports problem but a serious political one to hold the Olympiad in south Korea.

It is entirely just, therefore, that many countries of the world should categorically oppose the holding of the Olympiad in south Korea only.

If the Olympiad is held in Seoul in disregard of the opposition of many countries in the world, it will also result in leaving a disgraceful blot in the Olympic history and splitting the Olympic movement.

The south Korean authorities will never be able to shirk their responsibility for this.

The only way to save the Olympiad from the crisis and ensure the smooth holding of the 24th Olympiad is for the north and the south to jointly host it.

We who respect the Olympic charter will as ever do our utmost to realise the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad in the noble idea of the Olympiad.

500 Students Protest against Military Training

As student demonstrations have been activated with the arrival of spring in south Korea, military training has been added to their list of grievances.

On April 24 some 500 university students held out on the rooftops of two buildings in south Korean Sung Kyun Kwan University to oppose military service.

The protest eventually turned into a broader anti-"government" and anti-U.S. protest.

The protesters shouted slogans and occasionally threw stones at the ranks of riot police assembled on the campus below.

The takeover, which continued till early dawn the next day, was followed by an anti-military training sit-down protest in a forward military camp with the involvement of about 125 students who were sent there on April 7 to take part in six days of annual training.

Among them are 10 students who boycotted the training and went home.

They were urged to enter the army or take an examination for conscription.

This prompted them to argue that it is little more than authoritarian, and they wooed support and sympathy from their mates.

They carried on a sit-in on April 21, refusing to take examinations, which eventually developed to the point where the president of the school filed his resignation two days later.

Some of the students who occupied the faculties of law and sociology threatened to jump if police attempted to enter the buildings and seize them.

After some made their way out, there were reportedly 120 left.

They were encouraged by repeated demonstrations, especially those by 150 demonstrators of state-run Seoul University who also chanted the same slogan "Opposed to forward military exercises."

The leading Japanese newspaper, reporting on the new-slogan-tainted demonstration, said, "This problem is showing enough vigor to spread out."

The university was compelled to close for three days, and a notice was put up in front of the main entrance, reading, "Study at home till April 26."

Faculty members held a series of meetings in what they said was an effort to ease the situation in a peaceful way.

Some professors were seen carrying supplies of bread and milk into an entrance, and were allowed to meet with a number of the protesters.

Police moved on to the campus of the Seoul school overnight with a force of over 1,000, surrounding the buildings after the university authorities asked for a temporary "guard."

Students were hindered from entering their campus by police armed with helmets and shields, though the number on the school grounds was cut back, with about 500 still on campus, but strong reinforcements outside the gate.

Some 500 university students of the Confucian Sung Kyun Kwan University on April 24 held out on the rooftops of the buildings to protest against military trainings. Anti-"government" demonstrations had been staged one after another on the campus during the past week on the occasion of the April 19 Popular Uprising. (Reuter)

Conscription is enforced in south Korea, which obliges men, twenty years and over, to serve in the army.

They have to be in uniform for thirty months.

But, in case of university students, postponement can be obtained and the period be shortened to 27 months.

Instead, they are duty-bound to undergo a six-day military training program in a forward-dispatched corps when in the second year of school.

More than 1,000 students were reportedly sent to the training camp from Sung Kyun Kwan University, which is a high-academic institution with a total enrollment of about 16,000 on two campuses and a strong Confucian tradition.

Pan-national KBS TV Boycott Campaign Launched

The ever-mounting constitutional-revision campaign supported by broad based segments of the population has recently criticized the "government"-owned Korea Broadcasting System as it has become a merely propaganda TV for the authorities.

Since south Korea's National Council of Churches (KNCC) established a "headquarters for a pan-national boycott campaign against KBS TV" on February 11 this year, the movement began to gain popularity among the south Korean people, including churches, students, professors and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Some 670,000 stickers urging the boycott of subscriptions were given out as of April 18, according to KNCC officials.

Public anger erupted when KBS TV made a distorted report such that the "March 30 inaugural gathering for constitutional change by the Kwangju branch was postponed," though it was held as scheduled.

Distorted reports were also made in connection with the April 19 demonstrations staged by university students as public damage was unilaterally reported but student casualties and police violence against professors and the presisent were omitted.

In an attempt to expand the boycott campaign on nationwide scale the churches enlisted the support of the NKDP on April 16.

Kim Yong Sam, standing advisor to the party, said on April 5 that "KBS distortedly reports that there is a serious division inside the oppositions and depicts demonstrating students as 'left-wing radicals'."

In a speech made at the Taegu rally to form a provincial branch of constitutional change, Kim further said, "KBS is not living up to its public responsibility of reporting truth and is turning its face from its original function, thus playing the role of a servant to the government."

The NKDP also raised a bill on April 18 to abolish subscription fees as a protest measure.

Meanwhile, university students also joined the KBS boycott campaign on April 11.

The general student councils form 6 universities in Seoul made public their determination to unite with churches and the opposition party in their anti-KBS drive.

On April 18 women's civil groups joined in the campaign by making it clear that they plan to hold lecture meetings and to distribute the boycott stickers.

More than 20 women's civil groups including the Women's Association of Churches and the YWCA planned to hold a rally on April 25 to promote the boycott of KBS TV.

In the background of the recent skyrocketing boycott campaign there is deep distrust of the mass media represented by the KBS.

So far, the south Korean mass media has often been the target of criticism for being "politically distorted" and under the strict control of the Chon junta.

This was also the situation when Pak Jung Hi was in power under Yushin constitution was in operation in the 1970s.

At present, news reports occupy only 4.6% of air time on KBS and the policy of the authorities is overemphasized in news coverage.

Very little news is covered in connection with debate at the "national assembly" and in the opposition's campaign.

Almost no report is made of politics.

Above: Sticker made by the KBS-TV Boycott Headquarters to urge citizens to join the campaign. The letters read: "We do not watch KBS-TV."

98 Workers Stage 2nd-day Sit-in

On April 22, 98 shoe-making workers staged the second-day of their sit-in in their struggle to achieve better labour conditions, including a guarantee of the minimum wages and abolition of the "wicked labour law."

The protesting workers of the Life Shoes Company in Songnam City, Kyonggi Province, occupied the second floor of the factory and began a sit-in when the company authorities rejected their demand for a minimum monthly wage of 102,000 won ($115), a 28% increase.

506 Professors Demand Constitutional Change

A total of 506 professors from 17 universities and colleges in Seoul and local provinces have issued statements in which they called for constitutional amendments since March 28, as of April 22. It was disclosed in statistics compiled by south Korea's education ministry.

Out of 17 educational institutions, 8 from Seoul and 9 from local provincial cities, they are composed of 14 universities including 3 national universities and 3 colleges.

Some 85% of these 506 professors are between the ages of 30 and 40, which reflects that the post-war generation is eager to change the current constitution.

American Koreans Call for Pol. Reform in S. Korea

The south Korean association in Los Angeles adopted in its executive committee on April 22 a 5-point resolution to demand: 1) a direct presidential election; 2) constitutional change under the condition that freedom of the press, political rallies and campus autonomy are guaranteed; 3) the Reagan administration stops recognizing the dictatorial regime and supports democratization of south Korean society.

2,138 Campus Protests by 470,000 Students

A total of 35 campus demonstrations have taken place during the first two months of this year, according to a report submitted to the south Korean national assembly on April 2.

Last year, campus demonstrations totaled 2,138, participated by some 470,000 students, according to the report.

Declaration for Signature Drive For Democratic Constitution

—United Popular Movement for Democracy and Unification Calls for Pan-national Campaign—

The military-dictatorial regime, with very few anti-democratic, anti-national, anti-popular military power in its center, grasped supreme power by enacting a constitution infringing on people's sovereignty.

Before that, it has illegally dissolved the National Assembly in May 1980, put a number of democratic figures into jail, and massacred thousands of people in the Kwangju incident.

The existing constitution established without any democratic, popular consensus, not only has deprived in the fundamental rights of people but is systematically designed to guarantee a long-term dictatorship.

During the past 6 years, due to political oppression, economic exploitation and cultural suppression, people's living as well as the economic life of the country has been ruined.

Jails are filled with prisoners of conscience, and the dignity of country and nation is gone. Moreover, the national desire or unification has been utilized to prolong the dictatorship.

If we are forced to be placed under this brutal rule any longer, our desire to realize democracy and national unification will end in an empty dream.

In order to be the true masters of the nation and live in a unified country, people must overthrow the military dictatorship and with a democratic constitution.

The military-dictatorial regime insists that a constitutional revision be postponed until after 1989 because it knows well that a democratic constitutional revision be postponed until after 1989 because it knows well that a democratic constitution will directly lead to its own collapse.

This assertion is no more than a plot to prolong its power. On this basis we have reached the conclusion that the present regime is neither qualified to discuss a democratic constitution nor does it intend to do so.

Here we propose to develop pan-national signature campaign to win a democratic constitution on the assumption of the resignation of the military dictatorship.

It is high time for the people to clearly express their resolute will for democracy and unification.

We declare our start of a nationwide signature campaign to "accelerate the resignation of military dictatorships and win a democratic constitution."

We here announce 23 organizations and 303 democratic figures that have joined United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification.

We expect all people will participate in this campaign and fairly express their will to realize democracy and unification.

We will expand this campaign on a nationwide scale by mobilizing every means and make it as an asset for democracy and unification, overcoming every oppressive measures by the military-dictatorial regime.

March 5, 1986
UNITED MINJUNG MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND UNIFICATION

Democracy, a Long-standing & Urgently-felt Desire

—KNCC Declaration on the State of the Nation—

Here is the text of the statement issued by south Korea's National Council of Churches on March 14, 1986, which was originally carried in the March 1986 issue of Korea Communique (Bulletin of Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems):

We, the Korean people and churches, despite the division of our nation, have kept alive our tasks for the realization of democracy and unification.

Unification of our motherland and the establishment of democracy have long been the people's paramount goals.

Yet, since the liberation from Japan, the Korean people have suffered under the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee and the long military dictatorship of Park Chung Hee: the fervent hope for the blossoming of democracy has been cruelly trampled upon.

The Korean Constitution has been revised several times, each time for the purpose of strengthening the dictatorships.

Yet, in spite of the perpetuation of these constitutional dictatorships, the people still thirst for genuine democracy.

Recent Korean history is replete with examples of the people's intense longing for democracy: the Pusan-Masan incident of 1979, the 1980 Kwangju incident, the Feb. 12, 1985 National Assembly election in which opposition parties garnered 65% of the vote, continual demonstrations by students, youths, workers, peasants, the urban poor. Christians and others and the sacrifices of the more than 1,000 prisoners of conscience.

Clearly, democracy is a long-standing, urgently-felt desire for which the Korean people have actively struggled and sacrificed.

The argument made during the reign of the dictatorships that democracy must be delayed for the sake of economic growth and national security has been exposed as being completely invalid. The people can no longer be persuaded or fooled by those who say that economic development must come first and democracy and justice later.

Those who long for democracy will no longer accept any excuses for its denial.

The people know that the only road that leads to a solution of today's political, economic, social, campus, labor and rural problems is the road of democracy.

Democratization has already been delayed for over 40 years: we cannot wait any longer.

If we are not soon able to begin the construction of a democratic government and society, the future of our country will be in peril.

Those who continue to obstruct democratization or waver at this critical juncture cannot hope to be spared the severe judgement of the nation's people and history.

We welcome President Chun Doo Hwan's repeated pledge for the peaceful transfer of power in 1988. However, we reject the mere transfer of political power from one hand to another: the transfer of power must be based on the prior establishment of democracy.

This is the only interpretation of President Chun's pledge that we can accept. The roots of democracy must be planted firmly in this land.

This requires the revision of the present Constitution which was created without the people's consent in the aftermath of the May 17, 1980 coup d'etat and the Kwangju uprising. This Constitution was only an extension of Park Chung Hee's Yushin system in a new form.

The people's desire for the direct election of the president must be respected and we must establish a democratic constitution that protects the people's basic rights and freedoms and guarantees the people's right to secure their livelihood.

Only with the support of the nation's people can a new government move ahead with legitimacy.

With this in mind, we are convinced that constitutional revision and the signature campaign to revise the constitution, which is a reflection of the people's will, are essential to the task of democratization.

The rights of the people to call for constitutional revision and participate in the governing of their nation through the direct election of the president are basic rights which must not be violated.

The people are the sovereign power in any democratic society. Yet, the government and the ruling party have ignored these rights and have permitted the continuation of physical and "legal" oppression, thus institutionalizing tyranny.

This utter disregard for basic rights have enraged the people.

If the government's phrase "grand politics" has any meaning in our country today, it is as an expression of the urgent need to democratically revise the constitution and build democracy in this land.

Democratization has already been delayed for over 40 years. We cannot wait any longer. If we are not soon able to begin the construction of a democratic government and society, the future of our country will be in peril.

We reject the government's attempt to confuse and bypass the issue of democratization and we deplore the government's suppression of the signature campaign by labeling it "illegal."

As the movement for democratic constitutional revision rolls forward, we demand the release of nearly 1,000 prisoners of conscience.

They must be given complete amnesty and their rights must be restored.

Similarly, freedom of the press must be restored. Any individual or political group that stands in the way of the people at this moment of national crisis will guarantee their own downfall and they will be condemned to remember that they prolonged the misery of the nation's people.

We devoutly believe that it is God's will for democracy to be established at this moment in our nation's history.

We proclaim our full support for the signature campaign that has been sweeping our nation and all actions and struggle for democratization of our country.

As we participate in the movement to achieve democracy, we will spare no effort.

Therefore, to the Korean churches and Christians we proclaim: Time is running out. Now may be the last chance for us to gather together all our strength to achieve democracy.

We call on the nation's Christian community to pray and to consolidate their strength for the realization of democratic constitution and democracy.

We are certain that God, the Supreme Being guiding democracy.

We are certain that God, the Supreme Being guiding history, will hear our ardent prayers for democracy.

March 14, 1986
Right Reverend Kim Jee Giel,
Chairperson National Council of Churches in Korea

Our Position on Today's Situation

—Statement of Korea University Professors—

Following demands for constitutional revision issued by 28 professors of Korea University, another 500 professors have joined the campaign one after another:

We have continued to watch with concern and resignation the confusion on the campuses which recently is being repeated. Now, in the new term, much more confusion has been developing.

We would like to make an appeal concerning our true beliefs to the authorities and the people and to make our ideas clear because we think that leaving things as there are would mean giving up our role as professors.

1) Today's campus problems should be solved through autonomous countermeasures from within the schools. In order to do so, the authorities should withdraw their oppressive interference.

2) It is the natural right and duty of the students to express their ideas on national and social issues. However, not all means of criticism are proper means of expression. We hope that students adhere to peaceful ways to express their ideals.

3) The duties of professors and intellectuals include being constantly concerned with national and social issues and expressing just opinions about them. We hope that professors and intellectuals actively express their concerns on today's issues, leaving behind despairing and passive attitudes and affirm their natural duties in facing the issues in guiding students.

4) It is fair to say that the most fundamental problem today lies in democratization and that this depends on the amendment of the Constitution. The free publication and discussion of ideas about and the petitioning for the amendment of the Constitution are natural rights of the people. To hinder them means blocking their fundamental rights. The authorities should let the people's demands for revising the Constitution be expressed freely. Today, we regard the revision of the constitution as the demand of all the nation's people. The authorities and politicians must reach mutual consent on that issue as quickly as possible and must not delay the realization of the people's desires for any reason whatsoever. Only by doing so will they be able to make steps providing for the perpetual safety of the nation's community.

March 26, 1986

Professors of Korea University

Kim Gyŏng Gŭn	**Kim Chae Su**	**Lee Gi Su**	**Im Wol Jae**
Kim Gi Mok	**Park Hyŏng Gyu**	**Lee Dong Hyang**	**Chŏng Mun Gil**
Kim Gi Yŏng	**Pae Jong Dae**	**Lee Man U**	**Cho Gwang**
Kim Sung Ok	**Paek Un Pong**	**Lee Mun Yŏng**	**Chŏi Jang Jip**
Kim U Chang	**Yun Yong**	**Lee Sang Shin**	**Hwang Ui Ok**
Kim Il Su	**Yun Yang Ho**	**Lee Jong Pom**	**Hŏ Myŏng Hoi**
Kim Chŭng Yŏl	**Yu Han Song**	**Lee Ho Jae**	**Hŏ Mun Gang**

Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April Held in Pyongyang

The performers for the Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April sing the song "We wish President Kim Il Sung long life and good health".

The Friendship Art Festival for Spring of April which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Apr. 5, in celebration of the 74th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, closed on Apr. 18. This international art festival has been held every year in the DPRK since 1982, on April 15, the birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The festival, divided into a music and dance group and a circus group, was presented with colorful numbers representing in a unique way the traditional customs and national feelings of the peoples of various countries, their love for their countries and struggles for the building of a new society.

Over 600 artistes from more than 40 countries of the five continents of the world included more than 100 winners of international musical contests, people's and merited actors and actresses who brilliantly adorned the festival celebrating the holiday of April.

They performed over 720 numbers in song, dance, instrumental music, circus, etc., rich in ideological content and high in artistic value. Over 60,000 working people in Pyongyang appreciated the performances. Among them were hundreds of foreign guests.

The festival presented itself as a theatre of art showing on a vivid canvas the struggle of people advancing with the idea of independence, friendship and peace and their national emotion and traditional customs and as an event of solidarity to strengthen friendship and unity among the progressive artistes of the world.

The festival this time also served as a meaningful occasion for further deepening understanding and friendship between our people and the world's peoples and between our artistes and artistes of various countries of the world and also as a significant landmark to express their firm determination to advance always together on the road of struggle against imperialism and for the building of a new society.

▲ Korean national dance "Greeting Spring" by the artist delegation of Korean residents in Japan.

◀ Japan-born Korean Kim Hong Jae, full-time conductor of the Tokyo City Philharmonic Orchestra and the Nagoya Philharmonic Orchestra conducts an orchestra in the festival.

The Hungarian "Lajko" Art Troupe of the Communist Youth Union plays Korean instrumental music "Yearning for My Home".

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG
Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang
(Apr.1 – 22)

Apr. 1
* A delegation of the Japan-Korea Trade Association headed by Aikawa Riichiro, its Managing Director.

Apr. 3
* A delegate of the Yugoslav Tanjug News Agency.
* A delegate of UNESCO.

Apr. 7
* A delegation of the Polish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare headed by its Deputy Minister Prof. Leszek Kryst.
* A delegation of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Writers Association headed by Melinikov Anatoli, Chief Secretary of the Foreign Committee of the Soviet Union of Writers.
* Choe Dok Sin, former south Korean "Foreign Minister", ex-Commander of an army corps of the "ROK Army" (Lieutenant General) and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, who is residing in the U.S., and his party.

Apr. 11
* A delegation of the National Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar.
* The Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Randrianasolo Joseph, member of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, First Vice Chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Socialist Revolutionary Charter of Madagascar and the Juche Idea and Minister of Livestock, Fishery and Afforestation and Water Conservancy.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Tanzania headed by Hamad Rahid Mohamed, member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and Deputy Minister of Home Affairs.
* A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Egypt headed by Saad Mohamed Ahmed, Minister of Vocational Training and Manpower of Egypt and President of the General Federation.
* A Peruvian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Angel Castro Lavarello, President of the National Liberation Front of Peru and First Vice President of the Left-Wing Revolutionary Union of Peru.
* Abdel Razak Farfour, Editor-in-Chief of the Journal "Dawa El Yemen" of the Yemen Arab Republic.
* A Japanese delegation of science and culture.
* A delegation of Japanese university professors.

Apr. 14
* A Havana City, Cuba, friendship delegation headed by Mazimo Andion, member of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Power of City of Havana.
* Torstein Engelskhon, Chairman of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, and his party.
* Dr. Peter Gardenfors, Assistant Professor of University of Lund, Sweden.
* A delegation of the Ethiopia-DPRK Friendship Committee headed by Tekola Dejene, its Chairman and Minister of Agriculture of Socialist Ethiopia.

Apr. 18
* Ammar Souidi, Director of the Asian Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Tunisia.
* A delegation of the Toyama Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity headed by Kima Akira, member of the House of Representatives of Japan and Chairman of the Council.
* Carl Wiberg, new representative of the U.N. Development Program to Korea.
* The First Chinese Friendship Visiting Group headed by Wang Bingshan, Vice Governor of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government of China.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Burkina Faso headed by Prof. and Dr. Kabre K. Maxime of Ouagadougou University.
* A Greek scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Demitrius Goutas, Professor of Pammakaristos Medical University.

Apr. 22
* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union headed by V. Kudryatsev, member of its Presidium.
* A delegation of the Union of Journalists of Hungary headed by its General Secretary Karoly Megyeri.
* A delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building Industry of the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of Bulgarian artists.
* A Chinese Foreign Ministry friendship visiting group led by Wang Yangchang, assistant to the Foreign Minister.
* A delegation of the White Line Society of Japan for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung led by Chairman Shiraishi Itsue.
* A delegation of the Hiroshima Prefectural Council of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan.

(Continued on page 7)

Food Culture in Korea

(8) SESAME SEEDS AND OIL

Spices and seasoning are indispensable to Korean cooking, and these include green onions, garlic, ginger, sesame seeds and oil. Almost every Korean dish involves using those.

In this issue, we will introduce sesame seeds and oil which are some of the most frequently used seasonings contributing to the uniqueness of Korean food.

The Korean word for spices and seasoning is "Yaknyon" (Yak means "medicine" or "virtue" and Nyon means "to pray for").

Although taste is very important to Koreans, the nutritious value is also given a great deal of consideration. Sesame seeds and oil have the necessary qualities to satisfy both these criteria.

When did they come to Korea?

Together with soy sauce and bean paste, these ingredients were first mentioned in the 7th century A.D.

Under the influence of Buddhism, people were prohibited from eating meat and as a result substitute sesame for it, so that they could compensate for a lack of animal protein.

Once accepted sesame became especially important during severe winters because of its extraordinary qualities.

Korean cuisine can be differentiated from Japanese cuisine by the amount of vegetable oil used, in particular sesame oil. Chinese cuisine also differs in that it uses animal oil more frequently.

Koreans use sesame and oil in many different dishes, ranging from side dishes to main dishes for example in *Namul*, which are vegetable dishes, dressed with various seasonings. It is also used in rice, soup and even in rice cakes according to each recipe.

In Korean cuisine it is so popular that you can hardly find a dish which doesn't include sesame seeds and oil. But there are some regional peculiarity in the frequency of use of sesame. It is more frequently used in north-western regions than the south-eastern part of Korea. And it is just vice versa of *Kochu* (red pepper) in its distribution pattern.

In a 100g bottle of sesame oil, it contains 50g of linoleic acid, 60mg of vitamine E. As widely known, linoleic acid is effective for the prevention of high blood pressure, and arteriosclerosis, while vitamine E has efficacy for the prevention of cancer.

Accordingly there is one example to illustrate how sesame oil has been utilized as a handy medicine in Korea which doesn't have any side effect.

In Korea, when people suffered from diarrhea or burns and scalds, sesame has been used effectively for treatment.

Consequently, it has been proved that sesame seeds and oil have been acclimated to Korean soil since olden times.

If you have a chance to have Korean food, please enjoy the flavour of sesame to your hearts' content.

* Preparation of sesame seeds: Remove any sand found among the seeds. Wash, if necessary. Toast in a dry pan until they become brown and rounded. Remove at once from the fire because they burn easily. Grind. And sometimes add salt.

Juhn, fried dishes (ingredients: vegetable, meat, fish, flour, eggs) similar to Western style pancakes, is one of the most popular foods which uses large amounts of sesame oil.

Young Korean Skaters in Japan at Full Blast

Third-generation Korean Kim Chang Hwan achieved world-wide fame for his fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the First Winter Asian Games held over Mar. 1-8 in which he participated as a DPRK skater.

Kim Chang Hwan, a 3rd-year Korean high school student, who began skating when he was 8 years old, and was attended the First Winter Asian Games held this March in Japan as a DPRK skater, has been continually achieving satisfactory results in various championships.

At the All Japan Skating Championships for Youth held in Osaka on April 6, he won the first prize in the men's 500-meter short track, second in the 1,000-meter, and get a silver in the all-round, with his knee yet unhealed of the injury he got in the 1st Asian Games. He got a silver in overall events in this championships in 1985 and fourth place in 1985.

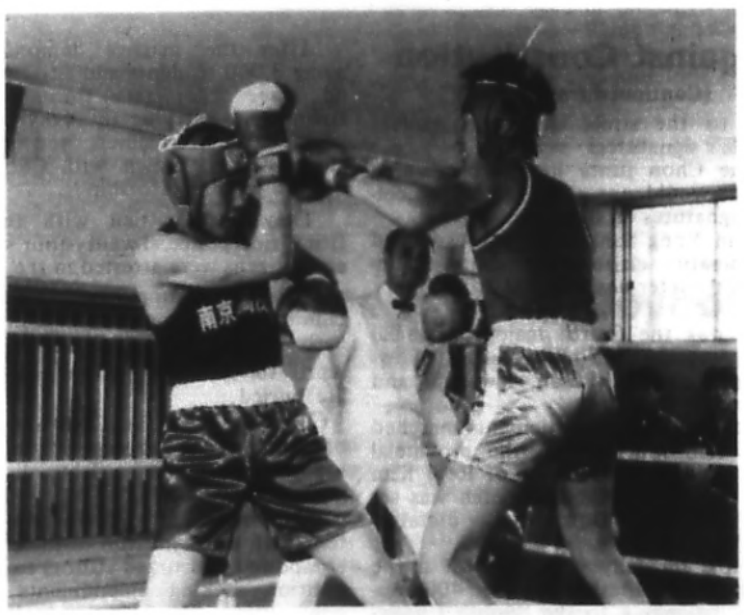
Also at the All Kanto Skating Championships, he won golds in the men's 500-meter and 1,000-meter short track events.

He renewed his record with 1:41:23 in the 1,000-meter at the All Japan Skating Championships for Youth, which was two seconds better than his time in the 1st Asian Games.

Another DPRK skater at the Asian Games, Kim Chol Sung, a 3rd-year student of Aichi Korean Middle School in Japan accomplished achievements in several skating championships opened in Japan.

He won gold medals in the Aichi Figure Skating Championships held on March 21 and the 22nd Central Japan Figure Skating Championships held on March 24.

Korea-Japan Friendship Boys Boxing Matches



The Second Korea-Japan Student Friendship Boxing Matches were held on Apr. 6 in Osaka, jointly sponsored by the Boxing Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Japan Kinki Amateur Boxing League. The matches were attended by selected students from Korean high schools of Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo and Hiroshima and from Japanese high schools in the Kinki area. Students competed in 14 matches divided into 7 classes. All the matches held ended in a tie.

(Continued from page 6)

- A delegation of the Kyoto Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.
- A Shikoku District Trade Union delegation of Japan.
- A delegation of the National Council of U.S. Christian Churches.
- Soviet, Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Romanian teams on Apr. 21 and a Chinese team for the "Mangyongdae Prize" International Marathon Race.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries
(Apr. 1 – 19)

Apr. 1
- A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Han Jong Sop for a visit to China.
- A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by its Secretary Kim Sun Chol for a visit to China.

Apr. 2
- A delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology headed by its Vice Chairman Li Gon Sik to the Soviet Union.
- A Minju Choson delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Han Nae Chol to Romania and Bulgaria.

Apr. 5
- A Korean trade union delegation led by Kang Jong Pal, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to attend the 35th Bureau Meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Czechoslovakia.

Apr. 11
- A delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the coordinating bureau of non-aligned countries in India.

Apr. 16
- A Korean film delegation headed by Paek Min, Director of the Korean Film Studio to the Soviet Union.
- A delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its Director Chon Ju Nam to Bulgaria.
- A delegation of Kim Chaek University of Technology headed by its President Kim Gyong Wan to China.
- A delegation of the Korean Dramatic Artist Union to the Soviet Union.

Apr. 17
- A South Pyongan Provincial friendship delegation headed by Kim Ui Sun, Chairman of the Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee to China.

Apr. 19
- A delegation of the Foreign Languages Press Group headed by its Vice Director Han Bong Chan to China.
- A trade union delegation of Korea to Romania and the Soviet Union.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries
(Apr. 4 – 19)

Apr. 4
- A cultural exchange plan for 1986-1987 between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Moscow.

Apr. 14
- A 1986-1987 plan on cooperation of health services and medical science between the Ministry of Public Health of the DPRK and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare of the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 19
- A 1986-1990 plan for cultural cooperation was signed in Warsaw on April 19 between the governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic.

(KCNA)

Non-alignment

(Continued from page 1)

First, all the non-aligned countries should wage a more vigorous struggle to avert the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguard world peace.

All the member nations of the non-aligned movement should concentrate efforts on checking and frustrating the imperialists' policies of aggression and war under the slogan "Let us oppose thermonuclear war and defend peace".

They should also struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' shameless interference in others' internal affairs and their sabotages and subversive manoeuvres, have countries cleared of foreign aggressive military bases and forces and have aggressive military blocs disbanded.

Second, all the member nations of the non-aligned movement should take a common stand and joint action in adopting effective steps to reorganize the unfair international economic relations and solve the serious economic problems in developing countries.

To realize many-sided economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries on the principle of collective self-reliance is a common strategy for achieving economic independence and consolidating political independence and one of the key factors for the establishment of a new international economic order.

We consider that realising South-South cooperation is the most effective way to get rid at an early date of poverty and destitution non-aligned and other developing countries are now suffering and to overcome the economic crisis.

Third, the non-aligned countries should make strenuous efforts to defend the unity of the non-aligned movement and further develop and strengthen this movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

What is important here is to jointly counter the armed intervention and aggressive acts of the imperialists against the member nations of the non-aligned movement.

The member nations of this movement should fully embody *chajusong* (independence) in all their activities and, at the same time, should not tolerate any act weakening or infringing upon the fundamental principle of the movement.

Referring to the Korean question, Mr. Kim emphasized that it was the consistent stand of the DPRK government to reunify Korea by a peaceful means, not by means of war, through dialogue and negotiation.

In order to solve the fundamental question in realising the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea. The United States must renounce the "two Koreas" policy aimed to keep Korea divided forever and accede to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

Touching upon the problem of the 24th Olympiad, the DPRK foreign minister stated that it should be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea to save the Olympic movement from the crisis and ensure a smooth holding of the Olympic Games.

As a member nation of the non-aligned movement, the DPRK government and the Korean people will as ever faithfully discharge their duty and do their utmost to increase the might of the non-aligned movement.

N-S Dialogues

(Continued from page 1)

ing each day its acts spoiling the atmosphere of dialogues and going against them.

If the south Korean authorities are truly interested in the dialogues as they say so often, they should deeply repent of having suspended overnight the north-south dialogue which had been going on smoothly and aggravated north-south relations by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises with the United States, and should no more do acts damaging the atmosphere of dialogue.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are intensifying day by day their war moves against the dialogue partner. This indicates that they are clean indifferent to the resumption of the dialogues at present and obstinately scheme to take the road of confrontation and war, trampling underfoot the dialogues and peace.

The south Korean authorities' acts going against the dialogues find a more graphic manifestation in that recently they never let a chance pass by without maliciously inciting anti-communist confrontation with a false propaganda about "obstruction to Olympiad" and "southward armed invasion."

In the heat of spreading the fiction of "threat of southward invasion," the south Korean authorities are raising a hue and cry, as if planes of someone would land on south Korean golf-links and stadiums, in their desperate efforts to whip up antagonism and confrontation between fellow countrymen among the south Korean people.

This is an anti-communist frenzy which can be noticed only in those bereft of reason.

As for the "threat of southward invasion," it is a ridiculous sophism whose falsity was brought into light long ago.

The real "threat" and "crisis" which make the south Korean authorities tremble with fear and uneasiness are created by the internal developments of south Korea they themselves have caused, not by the north.

In indulging in war clamour and anti-communist confrontation directed against us, the south Korean authorities are motivated by the sinister political intrigues to hold in check the action of the south Korean students and people in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle and bridge over the crisis of their rule which is facing Marcos' doom.

But the south Korean authorities should clearly understand that they can never find a way out by framing political plots and challenging the desire of the nation, estranged from fellow countrymen.

The entire fellow countrymen now oppose tension and war and ardently hope for detente and peace.

We consider it is time the south Korean authorities made clear their stand toward the dialogues before the nation.

They must make it plain whether they truly want to have dialogues for reconciliation and unity, peace and reunification desired by the whole nation or to go along the road of confrontation, war and division, continuing such provocative military maneuvers as "Team Spirit".

This is a demand of the entire nation which will no longer tolerate the anti-national acts of the south Korean authorities in trifling with the dialogue and a demand of world people expecting peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities are obliged to give an answer to this.

We will continue to watch the attitude of the south Korean authorities.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we demand that the delegations of the south side, our dialogue partner, should have a correct basic stand toward the dialogue and immediately take an appropriate step to create an atmosphere for the dialogue.

South Korean students confront riot police in an anti-government demonstration at Yonsei University on the eve of the anniversary of the 1960 student uprising. Police fire tear gas and students retaliate with fire bombs and stones. (Reuter)

April 19 Demonstrations

(Continued from page 1)

forces, including students, churches and political figures, since the 1960 uprising.

Some 500 Seoul National University students held a ceremony to pay tribute to the heroes who perished in the April 19 uprising on the campus. Hurling stones and petrol bombs, they battled for about three hours against tear-gas firing riot police who advanced onto the campus.

At Sung Kyun Kwan University, students staged a demonstration and attacked the school office.

There have been massive demonstrations over the past week on the occasions of the 26th anniversary of the April 19 uprising.

On April 19, some 2,000 anti-"government" and anti-U.S. protesters clashed with riot police in Seoul after a rally held to commemorate the uprising.

Hundreds of demonstrators, most of them apparently students, poured out from Seoul cemetery and tried their protests to the streets.

Helmeted units of riot police moved in and fired barrages of tear gas bombs to halt and disperse the ranks of marching, slogan-shouting protesters before vanishing into nearby alleyways.

Earlier at a rally in the April 19 cemetery, where the victim of the uprising are buried, a crowd of young people estimated at about 1,000 chanted and cheered as speakers denounced the Seoul and Washington authorities.

Speakers also recalled the bloody uprising of Kwangju in 1980 and again charged the United States with playing a role in the harsh action taken by south Korean troops to suppress and kill the protesters.

During struggles on April 19, Li Ki Hyok, a student of Konkuk University in Seoul, was reported to be in critical condition after being hit in the forehead by a police-fired tear gas bomb during a demonstration on the campus.

Earlier on April 17, demonstrations were carried out throughout south Korea with over 5,000 students from 17 universities participating.

In Seoul, some 1,000 students of Korea University staged an anti-Chon rally to observe the uprising and fought against riot police who advanced into the campus. During the melee, six students were injured.

They held a rally in front of the student hall at 2:30 p.m. for the "April Meeting to Struggle for the Liberation of the Nation", while paying tribute to those whom they called the heroes who died for the cause of the nation, democracy and people.

After the rally some 500 students demanded the withdrawal of the nuclear bases from south Korea.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators fill the grounds around the Taejon gymnasium as they begin their march through the street of this central Korean city, following political rally seeking election reforms. (Reuter)

Against Constitution

(Continued from page 1)

take to the street shortly to collect people's signatures.

The Chon junta has been warning that it would not allow anyone to collect signatures on the street.

Kim Yong Sam in his address urged democratic citizens to unite themselves to deter any attempt at a military takeover.

It was the fourth major provincial rally for constitutional change, following the ones in Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu.

After the rally, participants marched some 1.6 km through the provincial capital city to the office of Rep. Kim Tae Ryong, where the branch was set up, shouting "Down with dictatorship."

While the rally was going on at the Chugmu Gymnasium, some 400 students belonging to the "South Chungchong Provincial Youth Association for Democratization" staged an anti-"government" sit-in demonstration outside the gymnasium.

After the massive demonstration, some 3,000 students and citizens paraded three kilometers through downtown again, carrying anti-"government" placards and streamers and shouting slogans like, "Down with Chon" and "Down with dictatorship".

They also battled with tear gas-firing riot police. Twenty-four students and citizens were arrested in the melee.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders including Kim Yong Sam and Li Min U early on the day paid visits to the April 19 cemetery, where 108 victims are buried.

The day was the 26th anniversary of the April 19 Uprising of 1960 which toppled the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime.

Opposition party members pitched a tent with desks in front of the cemetery compound and urged visitors to sign the petition seeking amendments to the constitution. They also campaigned for the boycott of the payment of subscription rates to the KBS network, charging the state broadcasting company with unfair news coverage.

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